



LOVDATA

Civil Protection and Emergency Preparedness Act (Civil Protection Act)

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EEA/EU/Schengen	EEA Agreement Protocol 31 Art. 10 No. 9a (Directive 2008/114).

Cf. *previous* laws 10 July 1936 No. 3 , 21 February 1947 No. 4 , 17 July 1953 No. 9. The title of the law was amended by law [20 June 2025 No. 77](#) (in force 1 July 2025 pursuant to [res. 20 June 2025 No. 1140](#)).

Briefly about the law

Last modified 21.08.2023

The Civil Protection Act is a Norwegian law that regulates the emergency preparedness tasks of the Civil Defence and other state agencies. The act introduces a number of civil measures to protect life, the environment, infrastructure and other assets against war, natural disasters and other undesirable events. This includes both preparatory measures and measures to be implemented if such an event occurs.

The Civil Protection Act replaces the Civil Defense Act of 1953, which mainly focused on civil defense tasks in wartime. The international peace process meant that this danger no longer appeared as prominent at the beginning of the 2000s, while the risk of natural disasters, terrorism and national conflicts had become more significant. There was therefore a need for a new law on civil protection against all these types of dangers.

[Read more in the Great Norwegian Encyclopedia .](#)

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Chapter I. Purpose, scope, etc.

§ 1. *Purpose*

The purpose of the Act is to protect life, health, the environment, material assets and critical infrastructure and to facilitate the use of civil society's combined resources through the use of non-military force when the realm is at war, when war threatens, when the realm's independence or security is in danger, and in the event of undesirable incidents in peacetime.

- 0 Amended by [Acts 14 December 2012 No. 90](#) (entered into force 1 January 2013 pursuant to resolution [14 December 2012 No. 1271](#)), [20 June 2025 No. 77](#) (entered into force 1 July 2025 pursuant to resolution [20 June 2025 No. 1140](#)).

§ 2. *The territorial scope of the Act*

For Svalbard, Jan Mayen and the dependent territories, the law applies to the extent and with the local adjustments determined by the King.

With the exception of Chapter VII A, the Act does not apply to activities in sea areas in connection with exploration for, extraction and exploitation of natural resources on the seabed or in its subsoil in internal Norwegian waters, Norwegian territorial waters and that part of the continental shelf that is subject to Norwegian sovereignty.

0 Amended by Act of 20 June 2025 No. 77 (in force 1 July 2025 pursuant to Res. 20 June 2025 No. 1140).

§ 3. *Definitions*

In this Act, the following means:

- a. *Adverse events*: events that deviate from normal, and that have caused or may cause loss of life or damage to health, the environment, material assets and critical infrastructure.
- b. *Civil defense authorities*: the ministry and the person authorized.
- c. *Self-protection measures*: measures that individuals or businesses take for their property or business to protect life, health, the environment and material assets.
- d. *Critical infrastructure*: facilities, systems or parts thereof that are necessary to maintain key societal functions, human health, safety, security and economic or social welfare and where disruption or destruction of these could have significant consequences.
- e. *European critical infrastructure*: critical infrastructure whose disruption or destruction could have significant consequences for two or more EEA states. The significance of the consequences shall be assessed based on the cross-sectoral criteria in Section 24a , fourth paragraph.
- f. *Service*: courses, exercises and interventions.
- g. *Employment and service relationships*: employment or service agreements for remuneration or employment relationships established through an order of compulsory work pursuant to Section 28 e where the employee or service provider is a natural person.

0 Amended by Acts 14 December 2012 No. 90 (entered into force 1 January 2013 pursuant to resolution 14 December 2012 No. 1271), 16 April 2021 No. 20 (entered into force 1 May 2021 pursuant to resolution 16 April 2021 No. 1174), 20 June 2025 No. 77 (entered into force 1 July 2025 pursuant to resolution 20 June 2025 No. 1140).

Chapter II. General provisions on Civil Defence

§ 4. *Civil Defence's tasks and responsibilities*

The task of the Civil Defence is to plan and implement measures to protect the civilian population, the environment and material assets. The Civil Defence shall, among other things:

- a. establish and operate a system for notifying the population, cf. Section 16 ,
- b. perform tasks in connection with the evacuation of the population, cf. Section 17 ,
- c. be responsible for shelter services for public shelters, cf. Section 22 , first paragraph,
- d. assist the emergency and preparedness agencies with personnel and material in connection with damage prevention and damage limitation measures,
- e. lead rescue efforts at the scene of the accident and have authority to maintain order when emergency services with such authority are not present. Authority under this provision shall, as far as possible, be exercised in consultation with the police,
- f. after approval from the Ministry, assist in international missions in connection with undesirable incidents, cf. Section 10 ,

g. perform supervisory tasks where the Civil Defence is designated as the supervisory authority, cf. Section 29.

The Ministry may issue regulations regarding the organization, tasks and responsibilities of the Civil Defence.

§ 5. *The public's duty to provide assistance in emergency situations*

Everyone is obliged, when the leader of the Civil Defence's efforts so requires, to participate in efforts in the event of an acute danger of damage to life, health, the environment or material assets, and to make property, buildings and materials available. Assistance under this provision also includes the obligation to assist with information deemed necessary for the maintenance of the Civil Defence's efforts in emergency situations.

Interventions pursuant to this provision may only be carried out if this is necessary to ensure life or protect assets that are greater than what is lost or at risk of being lost in the intervention, and cannot be handled by the Civil Defence alone.

Authority pursuant to the first paragraph shall, as far as possible, be exercised in consultation with the police.

The State shall pay compensation for personal injury resulting from efforts under this provision. Act No. 65 of 16 June 1989 on occupational injury insurance applies correspondingly to compensation under this provision. The State shall also pay compensation for material damage resulting from assistance under the first paragraph.

The Ministry may issue regulations regarding compensation for damage to persons and property resulting from efforts pursuant to this provision.

§ 6. *Ranks, job titles and uniforms, etc. in the Civil Defence*

No one may use the ranks, job titles, uniforms, identification cards, badges or signals of the Civil Defence without authorization. The same applies to ranks, job titles, uniforms, identification cards, badges or signals that can easily be confused with the Civil Defence's own.

The Ministry may issue regulations regarding ranks, job titles and uniforms, etc. in the Civil Defence.

Chapter III. Service in the Civil Defence

§ 7. *Duty to provide information and duty to report*

Upon order from the Civil Defence authorities, public authorities, educational institutions and employers are obliged, without prejudice to confidentiality, to provide the Civil Defence authorities with information about persons of service age that is necessary to assess orders for compulsory service and further service in the Civil Defence.

Upon order from the Civil Defence authorities, persons of military age are obliged to provide the Civil Defence authorities with information necessary to assess the order for military service and further service in the Civil Defence. The information must be documented if the Civil Defence authorities require it.

The Civil Defence authorities may require written confirmation that summonses, notices and orders regarding service obligations and other information regarding service obligations have been received.

Persons subject to military service and persons being considered for service in the Civil Defence must report any permanent or temporary move within or outside Norway and any stay abroad of more than two months.

The Ministry may determine the more detailed content of the duty to provide information and the duty to report in regulations, and may, among other things, provide provisions regarding who information may be obtained from, what information may be obtained, in what form the information shall be provided and what written confirmations may be required.

0 Amended by Act of 16 April 2021 No. 20 (entered into force 1 May 2021 pursuant to resolution of 16 April 2021 No. 1174).

§ 7 a. Conduct assessment

The Civil Defence authorities shall require a character assessment pursuant to Section 45 of the Police Register Act of persons being considered for service in the Civil Defence, unless a character assessment has been conducted pursuant to Section 59 of the Defence Act . Such a character assessment may also be required of persons liable for service, if necessary to assess whether they are suitable for a particular service in the Civil Defence.

The conduct assessment must include pending cases, cf. the Police Register Act section 41 no. 2.

The Ministry may issue regulations regarding the right to demand a character assessment pursuant to this provision.

0 Added by Act of 16 April 2021 No. 20 (entered into force 1 May 2021 pursuant to Resolution of 16 April 2021 No. 1174).

§ 8. Recruitment meeting and order of compulsory service in the Civil Defence

The Civil Defence authorities may impose compulsory service in the Civil Defence on persons between the ages of 18 and 55 who are residing in Norway. When deciding whether a person should be imposed on compulsory service, particular consideration shall be given to the needs of the Civil Defence, information obtained, assessments of health status and tests and interviews.

Persons who are deemed suitable for service may be summoned to a recruitment meeting. Those who are summoned are required to attend. Those who apply for this may have their attendance postponed when there are compelling welfare reasons.

Those who are called to a recruitment meeting are required to undergo medical examinations and other tests necessary to assess whether they can serve in the Civil Defence. The same applies to those who are called up for service and those who are in service.

The Ministry may issue regulations regarding the convening and conduct of recruitment meetings, remuneration for attending, examinations and tests, and the assessment of health status.

0 Amended by Act of 16 April 2021 No. 20 (entered into force 1 May 2021 pursuant to resolution of 16 April 2021 No. 1174).

§ 8 a. *Processing of personal data*

The civil defence authorities may process personal data, including personal data as referred to in [Articles 9 and 10](#) of the General Data Protection Regulation , when this is necessary to exercise authority or perform other tasks under this Act.

The Ministry may issue regulations on the processing of personal data pursuant to this Act, including the purpose of the processing, requirements for the processing, processing responsibility, collection of personal data, which personal data may be processed, access to further processing, disclosure, registration and access to registers.

0 Added by Act of [16 April 2021 No. 20](#) (entered into force 1 May 2021 pursuant to [Resolution of 16 April 2021 No. 1174](#)).

§ 9. *Call for and performance of service*

Those liable for military service are called up for service in accordance with the needs of the Civil Defence. The call-up shall contain information about the time of reporting, place of service and length of service.

Those who are called up are obliged to attend courses, exercises and deployments and to comply with orders and instructions for the service. The person liable for service may not leave the service without permission.

Those liable for military service may be ordered to serve as a commander or instructor.

Conscripts cannot be called up for or retained in service in the Civil Defence if this prevents the performance of military service obligations.

The Ministry may issue regulations on the implementation of civil defence service, including on convocation for courses, exercises and operations, and on remuneration for such service. The Ministry may issue regulations on exemption from service, including on temporary exemption when public interests or important welfare reasons require it, and on temporary exemption for employees in enterprises that safeguard or support critical societal functions.

0 Amended by Act of [16 April 2021 No. 20](#) (entered into force 1 May 2021 pursuant to [resolution of 16 April 2021 No. 1174](#)).

§ 9 a. *Length of service*

Those liable for military service may be required to serve up to 19 months of ordinary service in the Civil Defence.

The Storting determines the length of service for the various service positions, including the length of service for training for officer positions and for other special training and for extraordinary exercises.

In emergency situations, the Ministry may order those liable to serve to serve for as long as it is deemed necessary. Emergency situations refer to undesirable incidents in peacetime and wartime where greater effort is required from the crew than can be achieved within the ordinary hours of service.

0 Added by Act of [16 April 2021 No. 20](#) (entered into force 1 May 2021 pursuant to [Resolution of 16 April 2021 No. 1174](#)).

§ 9 b. Prohibition against using intoxicating or anesthetic substances and testing for intoxication

Those subject to military service shall not use alcohol or other intoxicating or narcotic substances during their duty. Nor shall they report to duty under the influence of alcohol or other intoxicating or narcotic substances.

The rules in the Road Traffic Act, section 22, second and third paragraphs, apply correspondingly to the assessment of whether the person liable for duty is considered to be under the influence of alcohol or other intoxicating or narcotic substances pursuant to the first paragraph.

The police may take a breathalyzer test (preliminary breathalyzer test) and a preliminary test to determine whether a service member is under the influence of another intoxicating or narcotic substance if there is reason to believe that the provisions in the first paragraph have been violated or that the service member has been involved in an accident or serious incident, with or without fault. A breathalyzer test (preliminary breathalyzer test) may also be taken by a selected officer in the Civil Defence.

If the test result or other circumstances give reason to believe that the provisions in the first paragraph have been violated, the police may conduct a special investigation to determine whether there are signs and symptoms of intoxication, and present the person liable for service for a breath test, blood test, saliva test and clinical medical examination in order to determine the influence. Such presentation shall generally take place when the person liable for service refuses to participate in a breath test or a preliminary test to determine whether the person liable for service is under the influence of another intoxicating or anesthetic substance. A breath test may be taken by the police. A blood test and saliva test may only be taken by a doctor, nurse, health secretary or bioengineer. A clinical medical examination may be conducted when there is suspicion of influence by substances other than alcohol or other special reasons justify it.

The Ministry may issue regulations on the more detailed content of the prohibition against the use of intoxicating or narcotic substances and on exceptions to this prohibition. The Ministry may decide in regulations that the person liable for service shall not use alcohol or other intoxicating or narcotic substances in his or her free time in connection with courses, exercises and operations both on and off the Civil Defence's areas.

0 Added by Act of 16 April 2021 No. 20 (entered into force 1 May 2021 pursuant to Resolution of 16 April 2021 No. 1174).

§ 9 c. One-time compensation in the event of death and medical disability

Service members who suffer an injury or illness during their service that results in a minimum of 2 percent medical disability are entitled to a lump sum compensation. If the illness is not related to the service, the right to compensation does not arise until a minimum of 15 percent medical disability occurs.

In the event of death during service, the survivors are entitled to a lump sum compensation.

The Ministry may issue regulations regarding when illness or injury shall be considered to have been incurred during service and regarding how the compensation as mentioned in the first and second paragraphs shall be assessed and paid.

0 Added by Act of 16 April 2021 No. 20 (entered into force 1 May 2021 pursuant to Resolution of 16 April 2021 No. 1174).

§ 10. Foreign service

Dispatching personnel liable for service in the Civil Defence to serve outside the country's borders requires an agreement between the individual and the Civil Defence authorities.

§ 11. Disciplinary actions against servicemen

Personnel on active duty who violate or neglect their duties in the Civil Defence may be subject to disciplinary action. Disciplinary action may be taken for intentional and negligent acts.

The Ministry may issue regulations regarding disciplinary matters for personnel on active duty in the Civil Defence, including who may be assigned disciplinary authority.

0 Amended by Act of 11 January 2013 No. 3 (entered into force 1 June 2013 pursuant to resolution of 24 May 2013 No. 533).

Chapter IV. Municipal duties

§ 12. The municipality's duties

The municipality shall contribute to the implementation of the Civil Defence's tasks and measures.

Furthermore, the municipality shall, among other things:

- a. make rooms and municipal land available for use by the Civil Defence during operations or for educational and training purposes, and ensure heat, light and cleaning in such rooms. The municipality is obliged to allow changes to the rooms made available,
- b. make municipal land available for the construction of civil defense facilities,
- c. provide accommodation, meals and other assistance to the Civil Defence when necessary,
- d. carry out tasks in connection with the storage and maintenance of the Civil Defence's material, cf. Section 13,
- e. build, equip, furnish and maintain public shelters, cf. §§ 20 et seq.,
- f. to fulfil the municipal emergency preparedness obligations set out in sections 14 and 15,
- g. plan and assist in carrying out evacuations pursuant to sections 15, 17 and 18.

Unless otherwise specifically provided for in or pursuant to the Act, the municipality is responsible for costs incurred pursuant to this provision.

The Ministry may issue regulations on requirements for space and municipal land for use for efforts, educational and training purposes, and on the distribution of expenses between the municipalities. The Ministry may issue regulations on other tasks for the municipality that are necessary to implement measures under this Act.

0 Amended by Act of 16 April 2021 No. 20 (entered into force 1 May 2021 pursuant to resolution of 16 April 2021 No. 1174).

§ 13. Acquisition, storage and maintenance of Civil Defence equipment

The Civil Defence authorities procure material for the Civil Defence and decide on the location of warehouses, following a national assessment.

The municipalities must store and maintain the Civil Defence's equipment.

Costs for storage and maintenance of the Civil Defence's equipment are covered by the municipalities.

The Ministry may issue regulations regarding the maintenance, storage and location of Civil Defence equipment, including provisions regarding the distribution of expenses between the municipalities.

Chapter V. Municipal emergency preparedness obligation

§ 14. *Municipal emergency preparedness obligation – risk and vulnerability analysis*

The municipality is obliged to map out which undesirable incidents may occur in the municipality, assess the probability of these incidents occurring and how they may affect the municipality if so. The results of this work shall be assessed and compiled in a comprehensive risk and vulnerability analysis.

The risk and vulnerability analysis shall form the basis for the municipality's work on public safety and emergency preparedness, including when preparing plans pursuant to the Act of 27 June 2008 No. 71 on Planning and Building Case Processing (Planning and Building Act).

The risk and vulnerability analysis shall be updated in line with the revision of municipal sub-plans, cf. Act of 27 June 2008 No. 71 on planning and building case processing (Planning and Building Act) Section 11-4 , first paragraph, and otherwise in the event of changes in the risk and vulnerability picture.

The Ministry may issue regulations with further provisions on the implementation of the risk and vulnerability analysis.

§ 15. *Municipal emergency preparedness obligation – emergency preparedness plan for the municipality*

Based on the risk and vulnerability analysis pursuant to Section 14 , the municipality shall prepare a contingency plan.

The emergency response plan shall contain an overview of the measures the municipality has prepared to handle undesirable incidents. As a minimum, the emergency response plan shall include a plan for the municipality's crisis management, alert lists, resource overview, evacuation plan and plan for information to the population and the media.

The emergency preparedness plan must be updated and revised at least once a year. The municipality must ensure that the plan is regularly practiced.

The Ministry may issue regulations with further provisions regarding the content of the emergency preparedness plan and other requirements pursuant to this provision.

Chapter V A. Processing of information resulting from adverse events

0 Chapter added by Act of 16 April 2021 No. 20 (entered into force 1 May 2021 pursuant to Resolution of 16 April 2021 No. 1174).

Section 15 a. *The Directorate for Civil Protection and Emergency Preparedness's right to process information*

The Directorate for Civil Protection and Emergency Preparedness may collect, conduct assessments, analyses and compilations of and otherwise process personal data and other information when this is necessary to prevent and reduce the consequences of unwanted incidents, including to support the municipalities' work with risk and vulnerability analyses pursuant to [Section 14](#).

Upon order from the Directorate for Civil Protection and Emergency Preparedness, insurance companies and bodies that administer public insurance schemes are obliged, without prejudice to the obligation of confidentiality, to provide the Directorate for Civil Protection and Emergency Preparedness with personal data and other information about damages and claims settlements resulting from unwanted incidents. The obligation to provide information only applies to information that is necessary for the purpose stated in the first paragraph.

The Directorate for Civil Protection and Emergency Preparedness may make information obtained pursuant to the second paragraph available to other public bodies without prejudice to statutory confidentiality obligations, when this is necessary for the purpose stated in the first paragraph.

The Ministry may issue regulations on the collection, making available and other processing of information pursuant to this provision. Regulations may be issued, among other things, on what personal data and other information may be required from insurance companies and bodies that administer public insurance schemes, what personal data may be processed, the purpose of the processing, how personal data and other information shall be disclosed and processed, and which public bodies may have access to personal data and other information.

0 Added by Act of [16 April 2021 No. 20](#) (entered into force 1 May 2021 pursuant to [Resolution of 16 April 2021 No. 1174](#)).

Chapter VI. Civil protection measures**§ 16. *Notification***

The Civil Defence can establish and operate a system for warning the civilian population.

The owner or user of property is obliged to make it available for a system for notifying the population. The Civil Defence may require access to property for the purpose of establishing and operating such a system.

Activities that are assessed as posing a particular risk to the environment in the municipal risk and vulnerability analysis may be required to establish and pay for their own arrangements for notifying the general public.

The Ministry may issue regulations with further provisions on notification pursuant to this provision.

§ 17. *Evacuation in war or when war threatens*

When the kingdom is at war, war threatens, or the kingdom's independence or security is in danger, the King may decide to evacuate the population.

When evacuation has been decided, everyone shall, upon order from the Civil Defence authorities, move at the time and in the manner determined. The individual may be ordered to reside at a specified location. No one may return to the evacuation area without the consent of the Civil Defence authorities. The King may decide that others than the Civil Defence authorities shall also be granted authority pursuant to this provision.

Evacuation orders may also include inventories, means of transportation, livestock and other resources deemed necessary to meet the basic needs of the population.

Evacuation should, as far as possible, be carried out in consultation with the police.

The civil defense authorities may order affected municipalities to cooperate during evacuations decided upon pursuant to this provision. The municipalities may be authorized to exercise the right of requisition pursuant to the provisions of Chapter VII .

0 Amended by Act of 20 June 2025 No. 77 (in force 1 July 2025 pursuant to Res. 20 June 2025 No. 1140).

§ 18. *Public assistance in evacuation during war or when war is threatened*

The owner or user of a means of transport or house may be ordered to assist the authorities with the transport of evacuees or by providing evacuees with housing. What the authorities consider to be absolutely necessary for the owner himself, his household or for the exercise of his business activities may not be required to be surrendered.

Remuneration for services under the first paragraph is determined in accordance with the rules in Section 27 .

In the event of an evacuation by order, the state pays transportation costs for the move. The evacuation municipality pays the cost of housing for the evacuees, but may demand reimbursement from the evacuees. Other expenses related to the stay are paid by the evacuees.

0 Amended by Act of 16 April 2021 No. 20 (entered into force 1 May 2021 pursuant to resolution of 16 April 2021 No. 1174).

§ 19. *Regulations on evacuation in war or when war threatens*

The Ministry may issue regulations on evacuation, including provisions on planning, implementation and execution of evacuation. Regulations may also be issued on the legal status of evacuated persons and on the assessment, distribution and reimbursement of expenses related to evacuation.

0 Amended by Act of 16 April 2021 No. 20 (entered into force 1 May 2021 pursuant to resolution of 16 April 2021 No. 1174).

§ 20. *Establishment of public and private shelters*

The municipality shall build, equip and furnish public shelters for use by the population.

The public or private project owner must build, equip and furnish private shelters for use by those who normally stay on the individual property.

The requirement to build a private shelter pursuant to the second paragraph may, upon application, be waived in exchange for the payment of an amount to be used to establish facilities or upgrade public shelters.

In conjunction with an order to furnish a shelter pursuant to the second paragraph, it may be reasonably determined that the shelter shall be furnished so that it can also be used by persons who are normally on other properties. In such a case, the owner or user of the other property(ies) is obliged to contribute to covering the costs of the furnishing.

Owners and users of real estate, as well as public authorities, may be required to provide the Civil Defence authorities with information about real estate that is considered to be used as shelters.

The Ministry may issue regulations on shelters. This may include provisions on state subsidies for the construction of public shelters and on the transfer of unused funds for use in another municipality, cf. the third paragraph.

§ 21. *Duty to maintain shelters*

The owner and user of a public or private shelter is obliged to keep the shelter in a proper condition.

Shelters can be used for other purposes in peacetime if the protective capacity of the room is not reduced and the room can be quickly prepared as a shelter if necessary.

Structural changes that may affect the shelter's protective capacity must be submitted to the Civil Defence authorities for approval before the measure is implemented.

The Ministry may issue regulations on further duties pursuant to this provision.

§ 22. *Shelter service in emergency situations*

The Civil Defence is responsible for the preparation and operation of public shelters (shelter service) in emergency situations. The municipality is obliged to contribute to the implementation of the Civil Defence's tasks under this provision.

The owner and user of private shelters are responsible for shelter services in private shelters.

The Ministry may issue regulations regarding shelter services.

§ 23. *Self-protection measures at businesses*

Businesses may be required to prepare and implement necessary self-protection measures against unwanted incidents.

Self-protection measures may be imposed jointly for several businesses.

An enterprise that is required to take self-protection measures pursuant to the first paragraph is obliged, upon request, to provide assistance to other enterprises and the emergency and preparedness agencies, to the extent possible, taking into account its own preparedness. An enterprise that provides assistance may demand reimbursement of expenses incurred from the recipient of assistance.

The individual business may be ordered to provide the Civil Defence authorities and the supervisory authority with information of importance for self-protection measures pursuant to this provision.

The Ministry may issue regulations on self-protection and systematic health, environmental and safety work (internal control) at enterprises.

0 Amended by Act of 14 December 2012 No. 90 (entered into force 1 January 2013 pursuant to resolution of 14 December 2012 No. 1271).

§ 24. Self-protection measures for real estate

Owners and users of real property may be ordered to prepare and implement self-protection measures for the property.

The Ministry may issue regulations on self-protection for real estate.

Chapter VI A. Protection of European Critical Infrastructure

0 The heading was added by Act of 14 December 2012 No. 90 (entered into force 1 January 2013 pursuant to Resolution of 14 December 2012 No. 1271).

Section 24 a. Identification and designation of European critical infrastructure

Each ministry shall identify and designate European critical infrastructure within its area of authority and which falls within the scope of Directive 2008/114/EC .

The owner or operator of the object is obliged to propose to the ministry which objects could potentially be European critical infrastructure.

The assessment shall be based on sector-based criteria that take into account the specific characteristics of the individual sectors of European critical infrastructure.

Furthermore, the assessment shall be based on the following criteria:

- a. the potential number of deaths or injuries,
- b. the magnitude of the economic loss and deterioration of goods and services, including potential environmental impacts, and
- c. the consequences with regard to public confidence, physical suffering and disruption to everyday life, including the loss of essential services.

For infrastructures that provide essential services, consideration must be given to the acceptable period of time for functional failure and the possibility of restoring functionality.

The designation shall be made on the basis of an agreement with the EEA states that may be significantly affected.

The King may issue regulations with further provisions on the designation of European critical infrastructure and which sectors shall be covered.

0 Added by Act of 14 December 2012 No. 90 (entered into force 1 January 2013 pursuant to resolution of 14 December 2012 No. 1271).

§ 24 b. Operator safety plan

Designated European Critical Infrastructure must have an operator security plan. The operator security plan must identify critical assets and specify which security solutions are or will be implemented to protect them.

The procedure for preparing the operator safety plan shall cover at least the following:

- a. identification of important assets,
- b. conducting a risk analysis based on serious threat scenarios, each asset's vulnerability and potential consequences,

- c. identification, selection and prioritization of countermeasures and procedures with an assessment between permanent and graduated security measures.

The operator security plan must be implemented no later than one year after an infrastructure has been designated as a European critical infrastructure.

The operator safety plan must be updated regularly.

- 0 Added by Act of 14 December 2012 No. 90 (entered into force 1 January 2013 pursuant to resolution of 14 December 2012 No. 1271).

§ 24 c. Security contact

The owner or operator of designated European critical infrastructure must have a security contact.

The security contact shall function as a point of contact in connection with security issues between the owner or operator of European critical infrastructure and the ministry responsible for the relevant sector.

- 0 Added by Act of 14 December 2012 No. 90 (entered into force 1 January 2013 pursuant to resolution of 14 December 2012 No. 1271).

§ 24 d. Reporting

The ministries shall conduct an assessment of risk, threats and vulnerability in the sector where a European critical infrastructure has been designated no later than one year after the designation.

Every two years, the ministries shall prepare a general report on the types of risks, threats and vulnerabilities registered against sectors where European critical infrastructure has been designated. The report shall also contain information on the number of designated infrastructures and the number of EEA states that are dependent on the designated infrastructure. The report shall be sent to the authority designated by the King.

Companies that own designated European infrastructure must assist the ministries with information to fulfill the reporting obligation.

If it could harm national security interests if information in the reports becomes known to unauthorized persons, such information must be classified in accordance with Section 5-3 of the Security Act .

- 0 Added by Act of 14 December 2012 No. 90 (entered into force 1 January 2013 pursuant to resolution of 14 December 2012 No. 1271), amended by Act of 21 June 2019 No. 52 (entered into force 1 January 2020 pursuant to resolution of 22 November 2019 No. 1548).

Chapter VII. Requisition of real estate, movable property and rights

§ 25. Requisition

The Ministry may demand the surrender of ownership, right of use or other special disposal of real property to the extent necessary for the fulfillment of the provisions of the Act. The same applies to rights and movable property of any kind and electrical power. The surrender of use includes the right to make such changes to the object or real property as are deemed necessary.

Ownership of real estate can only be claimed to be waived when the purpose of the waiver cannot be achieved through a time-limited right of use or other special disposal of the property.

The Ministry may grant permission for others to also demand such a waiver as mentioned in the first paragraph. The Ministry may decide that the party receiving such permission shall cover the expenses of the waiver in whole or in part.

The Ministry may order the owner or user of movable property to make the thing available at a specified location.

A request for relinquishment must be made in writing. When relinquishment has taken place, a written receipt must be issued stating what has been relinquished, as well as the time and place of the relinquishment.

The surrender may be required to be carried out immediately, even if compensation has not been paid or determined. In such a case, the requesting authority shall ensure that it obtains the descriptions and information necessary for determining compensation. The assessment pursuant to [Section 27](#) shall be held as soon as possible. When necessary, the requisition may be carried out with the assistance of the police.

The Ministry may issue regulations regarding requisitions.

§ 26. Preparatory measures with a view to requisition

As part of preparatory measures, the authorities determined by the Ministry may identify real estate and movable property that must be surrendered pursuant to [Section 25](#), and issue an order to the owner and user of the movable property that the thing shall be made available at a specified location in specified cases.

The owner and user of real estate or movable property shall, upon request from the authorities, acknowledge receipt of a notification of measures or orders as mentioned, as well as provide information and allow access for inspection. Movable property may, if necessary, be ordered to be brought to a specific location for inspection. Such orders shall be complied with without compensation, unless otherwise determined by the Ministry.

Real estate and movable property may, by decision of the authorities designated pursuant to the first paragraph, be improved or otherwise altered to make it suitable for the intended purpose.

The Ministry may issue regulations on preparatory measures pursuant to this provision.

§ 27. Compensation

Compensation for relinquishment pursuant to [Section 25](#) and losses and expenses incurred in complying with orders pursuant to [Section 26](#) shall, in the absence of an amicable agreement, be determined by assessment pursuant to the [Act of 1 June 1917 No. 1 on Assessment and Expropriation Cases](#), unless otherwise provided in or pursuant to this Act.

The Ministry may set rates for the use of premises, storage rooms and operational buildings, as well as for electricity, goods and other movable property. The same applies to expenses incurred in complying with orders pursuant to [sections 25 and 26](#), first paragraph, as well as for benefits pursuant to [section 18](#). The rates may be set for all or part of the Kingdom.

When relinquishing the right to use a room for up to two days, no other compensation will be given than compensation for demonstrably caused damage, loss or expenses incurred as a result of the relinquishment. If the same occupant relinquishes the right to use a room that is otherwise in use several times during the same calendar year, compensation shall be given if the total period of time exceeds three days.

The Ministry may issue regulations on compensation in the event of requisition. Such regulations may be issued with effect for requisitions that have already taken place. It may be provided that compensation shall be determined and paid in accordance with the provisions of Act No. 19 of 29 June 1951 on military requisitions. The determination of compensation may, where appropriate, be assigned to the bodies established pursuant to the aforementioned legislation.

§ 28. Coordination of requisitions

When military authorities have the right to requisition pursuant to Act No. 19 of 29 June 1951 on military requisitions, Section 8 of the same Act shall apply correspondingly to demands for waiver pursuant to this Act to the extent determined by the Ministry.

Chapter VII A. Civilian manpower readiness

0 Chapter added by Act of 20 June 2025 No. 77 (in force 1 July 2025 pursuant to Res. of 20 June 2025 No. 1140).

Section 28 a. When the power of attorney provisions in this chapter apply

When the realm is at war, war is threatened or the realm's independence is in danger, the King in Council may decide that sections 28 c to 28 f shall apply to support the defence of the country, protect the civilian population or safeguard the basic functionality of society.

0 Added by Act of 20 June 2025 No. 77 (in force 1 July 2025 pursuant to Res. of 20 June 2025 No. 1140).

Section 28 b. Basic requirements for decisions on civilian workforce preparedness

Regulations pursuant to sections 28 c to 28 f shall be necessary to achieve the objectives set out in section 28 a , and they shall be proportionate. They shall, among other things, be limited to those businesses, industries, agencies and areas where they are needed. The regulations shall be notified to the Storting as soon as possible after they have been adopted and may not enter into force until 48 hours after notification, unless there is a risk of delay. The regulations may only apply for up to three months at a time.

The requirement of necessity and proportionality applies correspondingly to individual decisions made pursuant to regulations as mentioned in the first paragraph. Obligations imposed in the individual decisions shall lapse when the regulations cease to apply, unless otherwise provided in the regulations.

Regulations pursuant to sections 28 c to 28 f shall be submitted to the parties to the labour market for comment before they are adopted, unless it is clearly unnecessary or would result in an unjustified delay.

0 Added by Act of 20 June 2025 No. 77 (in force 1 July 2025 pursuant to Res. of 20 June 2025 No. 1140).

Section 28 c. Regulation of the right to establish and terminate employment and service relationships

The King may issue regulations concerning the right to establish and terminate employment and service relationships, including requirements for permission from public authorities. Applicable laws or private regulations of importance for the establishment and termination of employment and service relationships may be waived to the extent required for the implementation of measures pursuant to the first sentence.

0 Added by Act of 20 June 2025 No. 77 (in force 1 July 2025 pursuant to Res. of 20 June 2025 No. 1140).

Section 28 d. *Regulation of employment and service conditions*

The King may issue regulations that complement, supplement or derogate from public and private regulation of employment and service conditions. The regulations may, among other things, derogate from public, collective or individual regulation of working hours, health, environment and safety and the right to holiday and leave and provide rules on the suspension of impending or ongoing industrial action. The regulations may also stipulate exceptions from qualification and safety requirements.

The regulations shall, as far as possible, safeguard the working environment and safety in the enterprise and ensure the physical and mental health and welfare of employees.

0 Added by Act of 20 June 2025 No. 77 (in force 1 July 2025 pursuant to Res. of 20 June 2025 No. 1140).

Section 28 e. *Order on compulsory work*

The King may issue regulations requiring adults between the ages of 18 and 72 to continue in or establish an employment relationship (compulsory work). Compulsory work may only be imposed on Norwegian citizens and others who have connections to Norway. Members of Parliament and civil servants may not be required to work. The same applies to persons who are or have been citizens of a country with which Norway is at war.

The regulations shall contain necessary exemptions from and limitations on the work obligation, including for pregnant women, persons with special care tasks and persons with reduced working capacity as a result of their own health situation. The same applies to necessary exemptions and limitations as a result of other statutory service obligations. The regulations may contain provisions on the more detailed content and effects of the work obligation, including the relationship to the ordinary employer and position. Applicable laws and private regulations that impede the specific regulation of the work obligation may be waived to the extent required.

Persons who are required to work shall, as far as possible, have conditions at least as good as those enjoyed by persons in ordinary employment in a comparable position. The work obligation may not include tasks which, under international law, are considered to constitute direct participation in hostilities.

The King in Council may decide that work obligation under this section takes precedence over other statutory service obligations, with the exception of service obligations under the Defence Act .

0 Added by Act of 20 June 2025 No. 77 (in force 1 July 2025 pursuant to Res. of 20 June 2025 No. 1140).

Section 28 f. *Case processing rules and exceptions from the Public Administration Act and the Personal Data Act*

The King may issue regulations on procedural rules for decisions made pursuant to this chapter, and on the fact that the Public Administration Act and the Personal Data Act shall not apply in whole or in part.

0 Added by Act of 20 June 2025 No. 77 (in force 1 July 2025 pursuant to Res. of 20 June 2025 No. 1140).

§ 28 g. *Pre-designation, exercises and registration*

In order to prepare for orders for compulsory work pursuant to Section 28 e, the King may issue regulations stating that persons may be designated in advance for compulsory work in positions that will be part of the civilian crisis management apparatus, or in other positions that will be of importance for safeguarding the purposes mentioned in Section 28 a.

Pre-designated persons may be required to participate in short-term courses and exercises. Pre-designated persons who will be part of the civilian crisis management apparatus may be required to participate in courses and exercises of longer duration.

In order to carry out pre-designation, arrange for work obligations or conduct exercises, individuals may be required to register in person and, if necessary, to undergo necessary tests and examinations, including health examinations.

The King may issue regulations on the implementation of preparations pursuant to this section, including who may pre-designate, on the processing of cases, on the keeping of records of available manpower and pre-designated personnel and on the implementation of exercises and remuneration. The regulations may impose limited duties on pre-designated persons to fulfill their role as pre-designated, including reporting to a specific location in the event of an outbreak of war.

Regulations pursuant to this section shall be submitted to the parties in employment in accordance with the provisions of Section 37, second to fourth paragraphs, of the Public Administration Act.

0 Added by Act of 20 June 2025 No. 77 (in force 1 July 2025 pursuant to Res. of 20 June 2025 No. 1140).

Section 28 h. *Duty to provide information*

Individuals, businesses and public bodies are obliged, without prejudice to the obligation of confidentiality, to provide information that is necessary for the implementation of decisions pursuant to this chapter. This does not apply to information as mentioned in Section 119, first paragraph, of the Criminal Procedure Act and Section 22-5, first paragraph, of the Disputes Act .

0 Added by Act of 20 June 2025 No. 77 (in force 1 July 2025 pursuant to Res. of 20 June 2025 No. 1140).

Section 28 i. *Processing of personal data*

In order to carry out tasks laid down in or pursuant to this Chapter, public bodies and private individuals may process personal data, including personal data as referred to in Articles 9 and 10 of the General Data Protection Regulation .

The King may issue regulations regarding processing, including the purpose of the processing, responsibility for processing, the types of personal data that may be processed, who may have personal data processed, automated decisions, access to further processing and disclosure, record keeping and access to records.

0 Added by Act of 20 June 2025 No. 77 (in force 1 July 2025 pursuant to Res. of 20 June 2025 No. 1140).

Section 28 j. *Compensation and reparation*

Anyone who suffers significant loss or disadvantage as a result of decisions made pursuant to this chapter is entitled to reasonable compensation and redress as far as possible.

The King may issue regulations regarding compensation and indemnity pursuant to the first paragraph, including that private employers shall provide compensation and indemnity.

A person who, as a result of a decision made pursuant to sections 28 c to 28 e, is unable to fulfill other public or private obligations shall be exempted from the obligation to pay which failure to fulfill would otherwise have entailed. The King may issue regulations concerning such exemption.

0 Added by Act of 20 June 2025 No. 77 (in force 1 July 2025 pursuant to Res. of 20 June 2025 No. 1140).

Chapter VIII. Supervision, enforcement and sanctions, etc.

Section 29. *Supervision*

The Ministry shall designate who shall supervise provisions issued in or pursuant to this Act. It may be determined that an organization or institution shall organize and supervise self-protection measures at specific establishments, cf. Section 23.

Supervisory bodies with responsibility in the relevant sector shall carry out supervision pursuant to sections 24a , 24b , 24c and 24d.

Chapter 30 of the Local Government Act applies to supervision of the legality of the municipality's fulfillment of obligations pursuant to sections 12 , 13 , 14 , 15 , 20 and 21.

0 Amended by Acts 14 Dec 2012 No. 90 (entered into force 1 Jan 2013 pursuant to resolution 14 Dec 2012 No. 1271), 22 Apr 2016 No. 3 (entered into force 22 Apr 2016 pursuant to resolution 22 Apr 2016 No. 407), 22 June 2018 No. 83 (entered into force 1 Nov 2019 pursuant to resolution 25 June 2019 No. 879).

Section 30. *Special provisions on supervision of self-protection measures at enterprises*

Expenses incurred by the designated supervisory body in organizing and supervising self-protection measures at specific enterprises, cf. Section 23, may be offset and required to be paid by the enterprises.

The Ministry may issue regulations regarding supervision of self-protection measures at enterprises.

Section 31. *The supervisory authority's right to information*

Anyone who is subject to supervision under this Act shall, when requested by the supervisory authority, and without prejudice to the duty of confidentiality, provide the information necessary for the exercise of supervision.

Information as mentioned in the first paragraph may also be required to be provided by other public supervisory authorities without prejudice to the duty of confidentiality that otherwise applies.

The supervisory authority may determine in what form information pursuant to this provision shall be provided.

§ 32. *Right of access etc.*

The supervisory authority shall have unhindered access to any place and facility the supervisory authority deems necessary for the purpose of carrying out supervision under this Act. If necessary, assistance from the police may be requested to secure such access.

The supervisory personnel shall identify themselves in accordance with Section 15 of the Public Administration Act , and if possible, contact the representative of the owner or user of the object.

- 0 Amended by Act of 22 April 2016 No. 3 (entered into force on 22 April 2016 pursuant to resolution of 22 April 2016 No. 407).

§ 33. *Conduct of supervision*

The owner or manager of the supervised entity has the right to be present during the inspection, and may also be required to be present to a reasonable extent. The supervisory authority may decide that the right to be present shall not apply to the supervisory authority's interview with employees at the supervised entity. The same applies if presence must be assumed to result in the purpose of the inspection not being achieved.

The supervisory authority shall prepare a written report on the inspection. The report shall be made available to the person who has received an order for the inspection. In cases where it is believed that a whistleblower could be harmed if it were to emerge that he or she has provided information, the report may omit to mention who has provided the information in question.

The Ministry may issue regulations regarding the implementation of supervision.

§ 34. *Orders and individual decisions*

The civil defence authorities and the supervisory authority shall issue such orders and make such individual decisions as are otherwise necessary for the implementation of the provisions of this Act or provisions issued pursuant to the Act. A deadline shall be set for when the orders shall be implemented.

If an order is not complied with within the specified deadline, the Civil Defence authorities or the supervisory authority may completely or partially suspend the activity until the order is carried out.

In the event of imminent danger, the supervisory authority may suspend the activity and require that necessary measures be implemented immediately, even if no order has been given.

If an order confirmed in a final judgment is not complied with, the supervisory authority may itself execute the order or have it executed at the expense of the person against whom the judgment is directed, without the need for an order pursuant to Act of 26 June 1992 No. 86 on Enforcement, Sections 13-14 .

In the event of imminent danger, the order may be enforced in accordance with the rules of the Enforcement Act, Sections 13-14, without a judgment being required.

When necessary, orders and measures pursuant to this provision may be implemented with assistance from the police.

0 Amended by Act of 14 December 2012 No. 90 (entered into force 1 January 2013 pursuant to resolution of 14 December 2012 No. 1271).

§ 35. *Coercive fine*

In an order pursuant to this Act, a continuous penalty payment may be imposed for each day, week or month that passes after the expiry of the deadline set for compliance with the order, until the order is complied with.

A mandatory fine can also be imposed as a one-off fine.

The Civil Defence authorities and the supervisory authority may waive any accrued fines.

0 Amended by Act 25 April 2025 no. 12 (in force 1 January 2026 according to res. 10 June 2025 no. 967).

§ 36. *Violation fine*

The Civil Defence authorities or the supervisory authority may impose fines on natural persons and enterprises that:

- a. violates §§ 6 first paragraph, 7 first, second or fourth paragraph, 8 second or third paragraph, 9 second paragraph, 9 b first paragraph, 16 second paragraph, 20 second paragraph, 21 first paragraph, 24 b , 24 c first paragraph, 24 d third paragraph or 32 first paragraph
- b. violates regulations issued pursuant to sections 7 , 8 , 9 , 9b , 16 , 20 , 21 or 25 when the regulations stipulate that the violation may result in a violation fine
- c. does not comply with decisions made pursuant to sections 7 , third paragraph, 9 , third paragraph, 16 , third paragraph, 20 , fourth or fifth paragraph, 25, first or fourth paragraph, 26, first or second paragraph or 31, first paragraph.

Natural persons can only be fined for intentional or negligent violations.

The Ministry may issue regulations on the imposition of fines, including on the considerations that may or shall be given importance in assessing whether a fine should be imposed and on the determination of fines. The Ministry may also issue regulations on the payment of fines, including on interest and additional fees if the fine is not paid when due.

The right to impose a fine for an infringement shall expire after 2 years. The period shall be calculated from the time the infringement took place. The period shall be interrupted by the Ministry giving advance notice or adopting a decision on a fine for an infringement. The Ministry may provide further provisions on the limitation period in regulations, including deviating from the provisions on the limitation period and interruption of the period for special types of infringements.

0 Amended by Acts 14 December 2012 No. 90 (entered into force 1 January 2013 pursuant to resolution 14 December 2012 No. 1271), 16 April 2021 No. 20 (entered into force 1 May 2021 pursuant to resolution 16 April 2021 No. 1174).

Chapter IX. Punishment

§ 37. *Punishment*

A fine is imposed on anyone who intentionally or negligently

- a. violates the duty to provide information or notification pursuant to Section 7
- b. not attending the recruitment meeting pursuant to Section 8, second paragraph
- c. fails to report for duty or leaves duty without permission pursuant to Section 9 , second paragraph.

A fine is imposed on anyone who intentionally evades examinations or tests pursuant to Section 8, third paragraph.

Complicity is not punishable under the first and second paragraphs.

A fine or imprisonment of up to 3 months is punishable if the person who intentionally

- a. violates the duty to provide assistance pursuant to Section 5, first paragraph
- b. does not comply with an order to assist the authorities in evacuation pursuant to Section 18, first paragraph, first sentence
- c. does not build, equip or furnish private shelters in accordance with Section 20, second paragraph
- d. does not fulfill obligations regarding shelter service in private shelters pursuant to Section 22, second paragraph
- e. does not comply with an order for requisition pursuant to Section 25, first or fourth paragraph
- f. does not comply with orders for preparatory measures with a view to requisition pursuant to Section 26, first and second paragraphs.

Anyone who intentionally evades service in the Civil Defence by:

- a. violate the duty to provide information or notification pursuant to Section 7
- b. not attending a recruitment meeting pursuant to Section 8, second paragraph
- c. evade examinations or tests pursuant to Section 8, third paragraph
- d. not reporting for duty or leaving duty without permission pursuant to Section 9, second paragraph.

Regulations issued pursuant to sections 7, 8, 9, 20, 22, 25 and 26 may stipulate that violations of specified provisions in the regulations may be punished.

A fine or imprisonment of up to 3 years shall be imposed on anyone who intentionally or negligently violates provisions issued in or pursuant to sections 28 e, 28 g and 28 h. Violations of provisions issued pursuant to sections 28 c and 28 d may be punished with a corporate penalty, cf. section 27 of the Criminal Code. Regulations may stipulate lower penalty limits or that a violation is only punishable under specific conditions.

0 Amended by Acts 19 June 2015 No. 65 (in force 1 Oct 2015), 16 April 2021 No. 20 (in force 1 May 2021 pursuant to resolution 16 April 2021 No. 1174), 20 June 2025 No. 77 (in force 1 July 2025 pursuant to resolution 20 June 2025 No. 1140).

Chapter X. Final provisions

Section 38. *Relationship to the Public Administration Act*

Unless the Ministry determines otherwise in regulations, Chapters IV -VI of the Public Administration Act do not apply to matters concerning the obligation to serve and the performance of service pursuant to Chapter III. Chapters IV -VI of the Public Administration Act nevertheless apply to orders concerning the obligation to serve pursuant to Section 8, first paragraph, and orders to serve as a commander or instructor pursuant to Section 9, third paragraph.

In cases other than those mentioned in the first paragraph, advance notice to the parties to the case may be omitted if the number of parties to the case is large, a large number of cases are being processed at once, or advance notice could result in the case being delayed in an unfortunate manner. The same applies if advance notice is not required for the sake of the parties.

The Directorate is the appeals body for decisions made by the civil defense districts and supervisory authorities under this Act.

The Ministry may decide that decisions under this Act may not be required to be substantiated or appealed when the realm is at war, war is threatened, or the realm's independence or security is in danger. The same applies in the event of undesirable incidents in peacetime.

0 Amended by Acts 22 April 2016 No. 3 (entered into force on 22 April 2016 pursuant to resolution 22 April 2016 No. 407),
16 April 2021 No. 20 (entered into force on 1 May 2021 pursuant to resolution 16 April 2021 No. 1174).

Section 39. *Transitional provisions*

Regulations issued pursuant to Act No. 9 of 17 July 1953 on municipal emergency preparedness, civil protection measures and the Civil Defence also apply after this Act has entered into force.

§ 40. *Entry into force*

The Act applies from the time the King determines. ¹ The King may bring the individual provisions into force at different times.

From the same date, Act No. 9 of 17 July 1953 on municipal emergency preparedness, civil protection measures and the Civil Defence is repealed.

1 From 1 January 2011 according to resolution 25 June 2010 no. 942 , with the exception of the amendment to the Water Resources Act which entered into force immediately.

Section 41. *Amendments to other laws*
